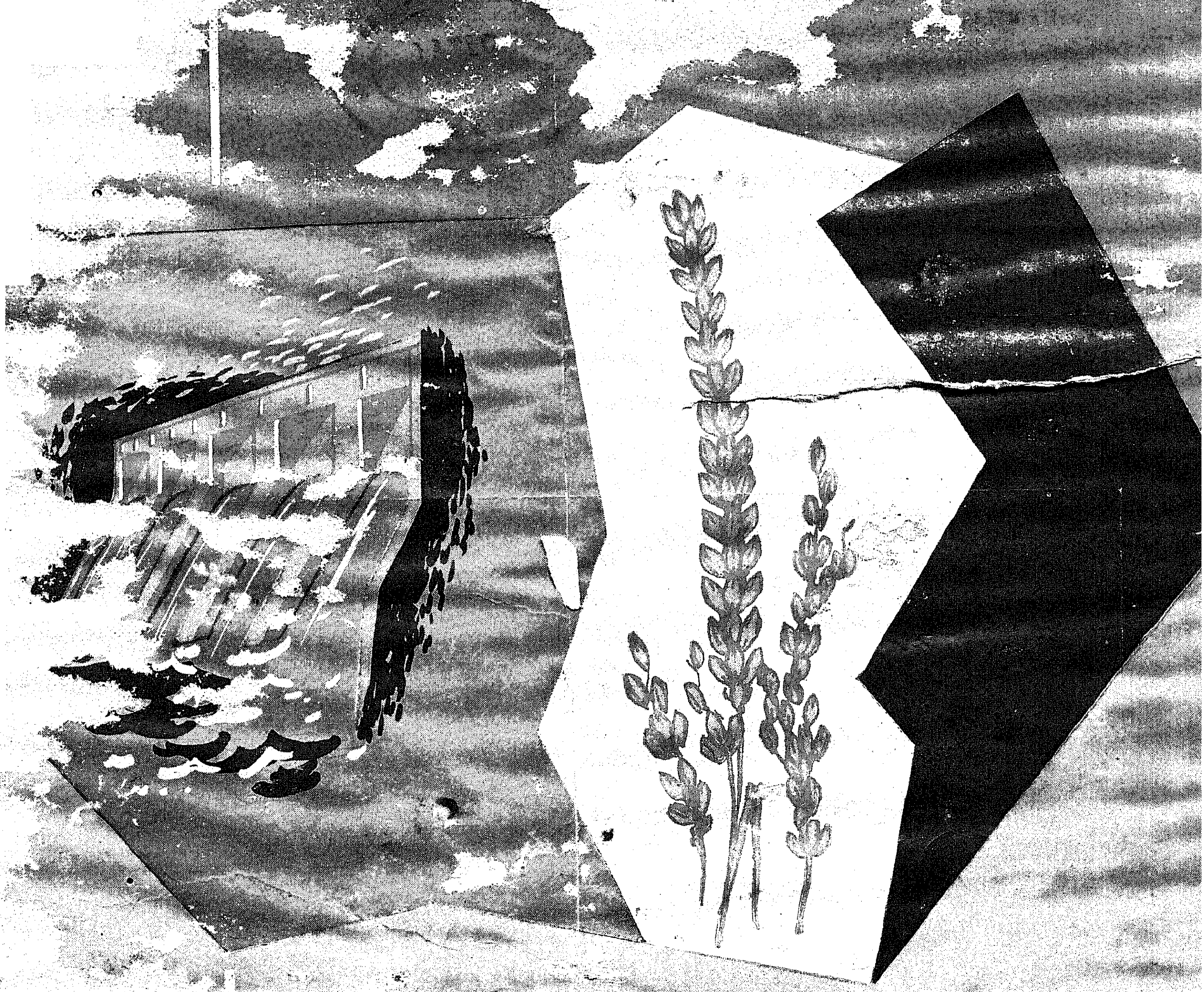
MADRAS



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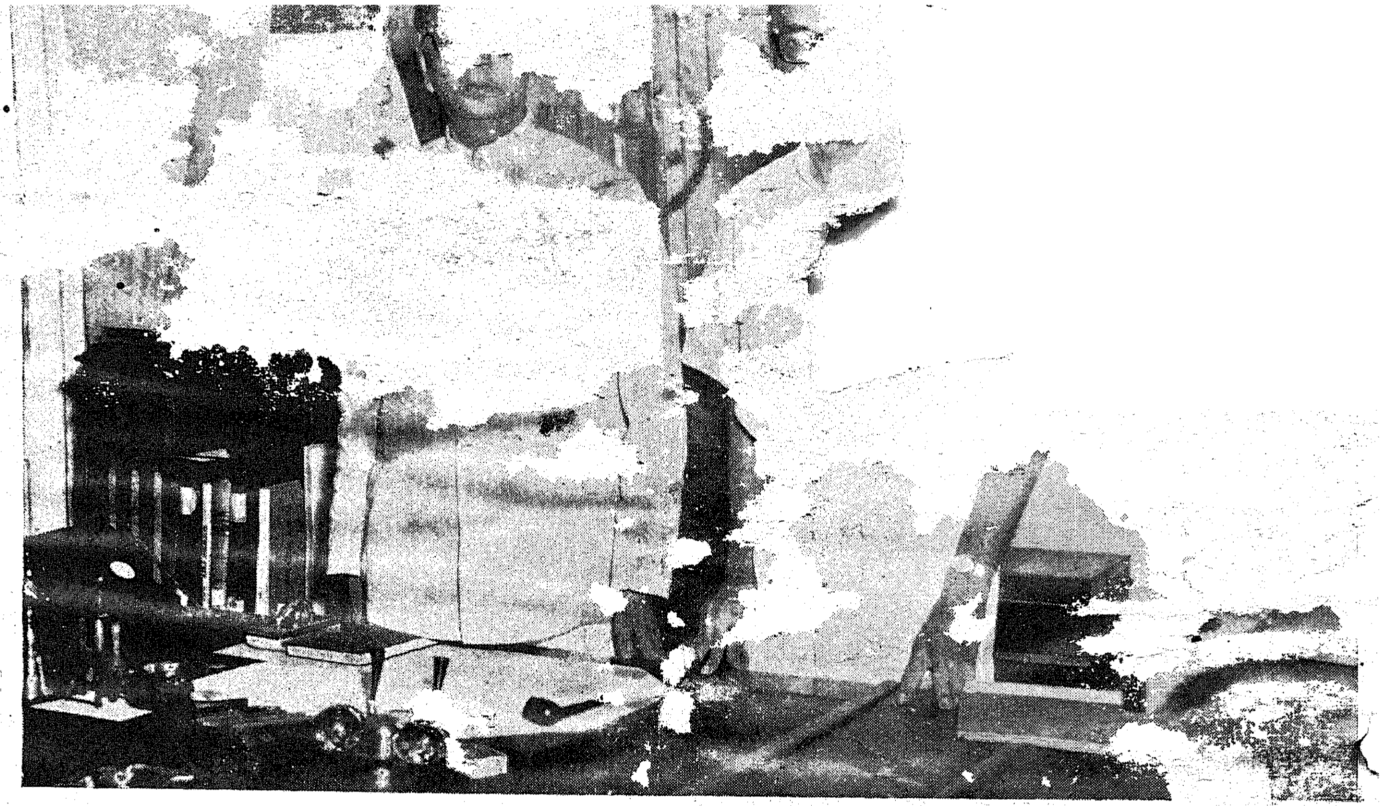
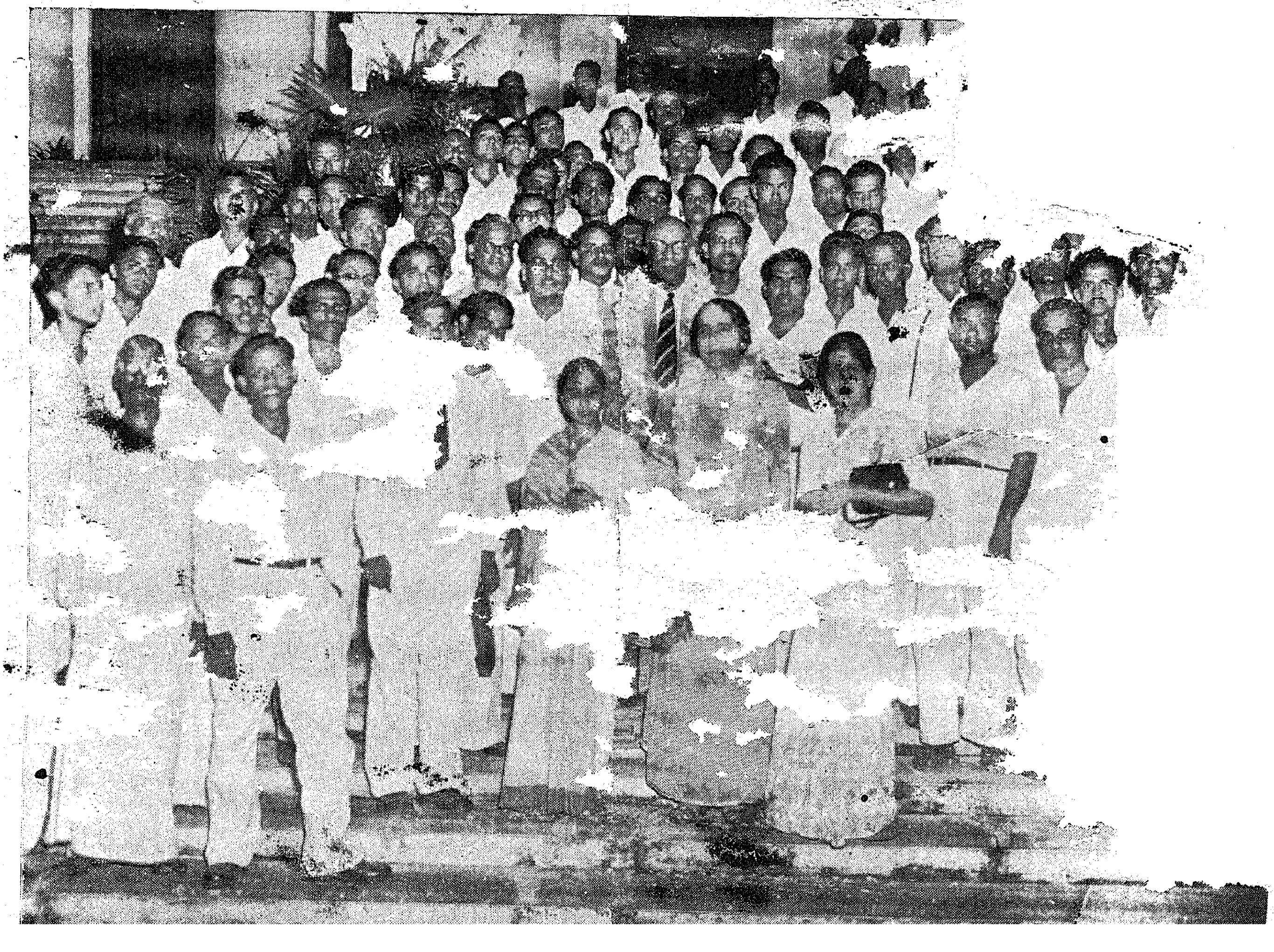


Sri T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S. (left), took charge as Chief Secretary to Government on 14th No
Sri W. R. S. Satthianadhan, I.C.S., who is going on leave preparatory to retirement.

At the farewell party, got up in honour of the retir



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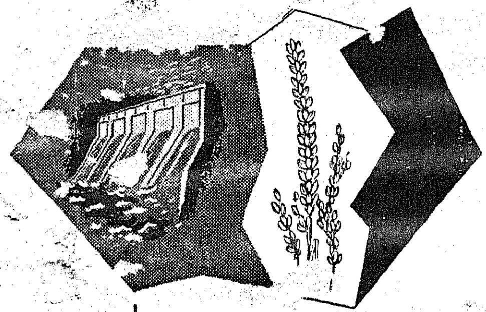

DECEMBER | 1959 20 nP

... a predominantly agricultural State like Madras, irrigation is the prime life-giver. Madras harnessed all possible water resources for irrigation. The article on page 2 of this issue gives a clear picture of all the irrigation projects in the State.

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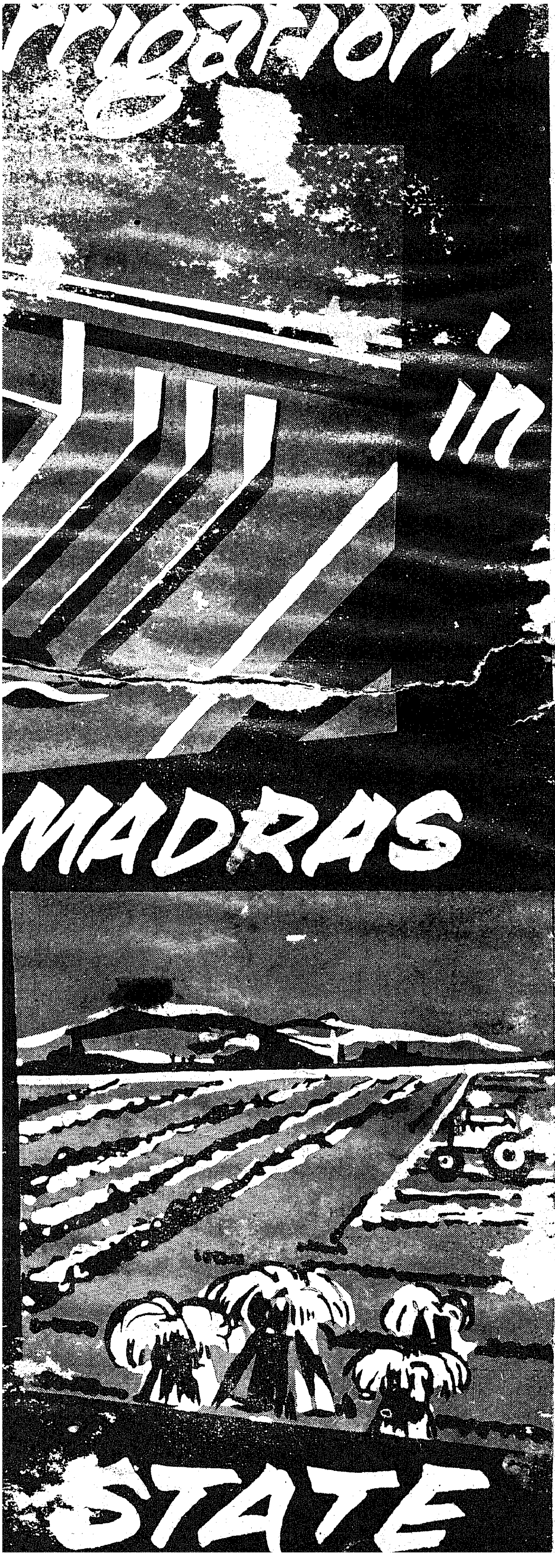


A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

. V. ...KA...
...ngineer for ...

FIRST ... TWO

...rigation in Madras dates fr... immemorial ... the 32 million acres ... St... million acres are already under the plou... million acres are having ... table ... ers through canals and ... annel ; 2. ... tanks ; 1.3 million acres under w... The rest are all rainfed. All this irrig... adequate to produce enough food ... lation estimated around 3... therefore obliged to imp... cover gaps in food production...

Cauvery, Vaigai an... southern rivers. P... talaiva... are the me... these basins hav... ancient times and ... waters, over 90 ... Vaigai's own ... the ... west-flowing ... sary. This too had by n... priated that the localization of the last re... of acres under Vaigai scheme had to be kept in abey... ance to reserve a margin for water-supply to ... flows of Tambraparni have also alread... exhausted.

Most of the northern rivers Palar, ... laiyar have been so completely avail... ts of reservoir ... None of these rivers have any mo... ruvallur taluk of ... gation. Even the stabilisation ... one on either side in these basins is now causi... a ... of ... years ... nsive improvements ... big and small, a... being made to ... ress.

...stained growth over centu... Madras over reaching its me... ...ng. Irrigation Import of water is essential ... cost of the project is this urge that a welcome agr... Andhra ... te in regard to the wate... falle... Param... nother west-flowing stream, ... st been about. This water will be of great potential he... dry area in a zone not adequately served as yet. Speedy efforts are therefore being made to secure its full benefits early.

... total water potential of all rivers including Parambikulam is of the order of 16 ... acre feet in ... average year. Of this, about 13 ... on acre feet have ... been used ... before the Plan periods ... Another 1.5 million acre feet will be availed ... First and Second Five-Year Plan Schemes. ... will correspond mostly to that margin ... depended upon. Hence, virtually, all the ... of the available potential, ... cluding ... has been ... zed in anticipation by now. ... lion acres under irrigation, about ... two ... There are over 5,600 ... tanks 30,000 ... ins total to ...

...RE INDEPENDENCE

... Periyar, Vaigai and Tambraparni ... irrigation ... since history. Kaveripak tank ... basin in North Arcot is said to be 11 centuries ... Grand Anicut in the Cauvery basin in Tanjore ... said to belong to the 2nd century A.D. Most ... in the Tanjore delta are artificial ... they are even older, that is, they belong ... Era ... 8 anicuts on Tambraparni ... ish. All these continue ... Statement I gives an idea of ... in Madras now in operation.

... administration improvements to ... great attention. Anicuts ... at almost all irrigation ... past were being served ... important works of this ... about 4, ... anicuts in North ... thi river about ... Vridhachalam and Pon... in Coimbatore ... Anicut, Lower ... Pennar offtakes in ... 40 miles ... extensions to new ... anicut district ... partly existing ... system in Chingleput.

... of the west flowing waters of the Periyar by the construction of the Periyar Reservoir and the ... tunnel has to be thought of as an adventure, ... the period in which they were undertaken, ... the nineties of the last century. A system of ... the Vaigai fed by the waters so ... along with it and this is known now ... system. It is functioning from 1895. ... scheme was also conceived shortly ... Inter-State complications and the ... the river itself, construction ... the Mettur Dam could actually c... only ... 1925. It was ... and the ... canal (Grand ... use of the stored waters started ... year ahead of the opening ...

... about 15,600 m.cft. of ... 000 m.cft. ... available at the tunnel level. ... year, it ... about 22,000 m.cft. to the Periyar ... area of 140,000 acres. Mettur Reservoir stores about 93,500 m.cft. and handles about 360,000 m.cft. a year. It is intended to serve a new area of ... acres in addition to an ... 1.35 million acres in Tanjore delta and in the ... margin in Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem districts. The flow is a bit inadequate for the total ... and in a dry year, even the old area feels some distress. Considerable remodelling has been done to rectify defects and improve the efficiency of local distribution, so as to secure maximum duty for the available waters.

After Independence the tempo of irrigation development has been stepped up and various schemes were started. Nine schemes were taken up during the First Five-Year Plan at a total estimated cost of Rs. 28.98 crores to benefit 346,000 acres new and to stabilise supplies to 123,500 acres of existing irrigation.

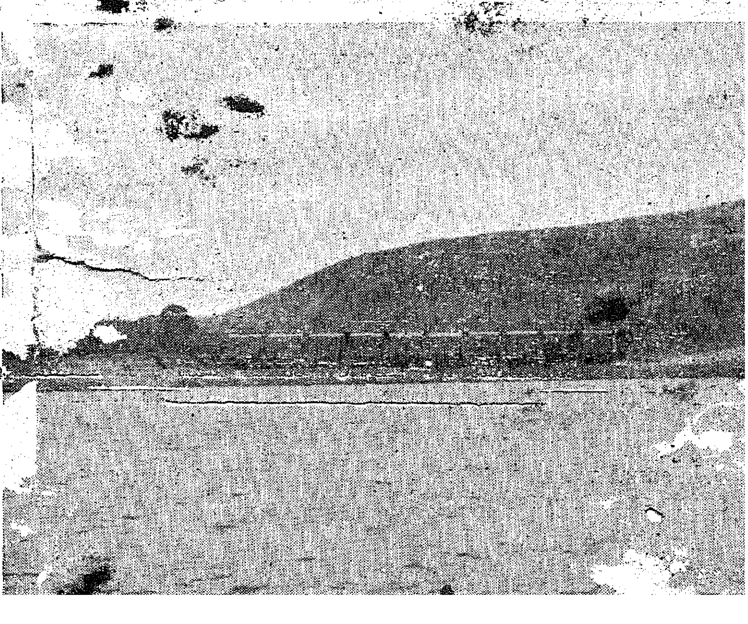
These projects are briefly dealt with below :—

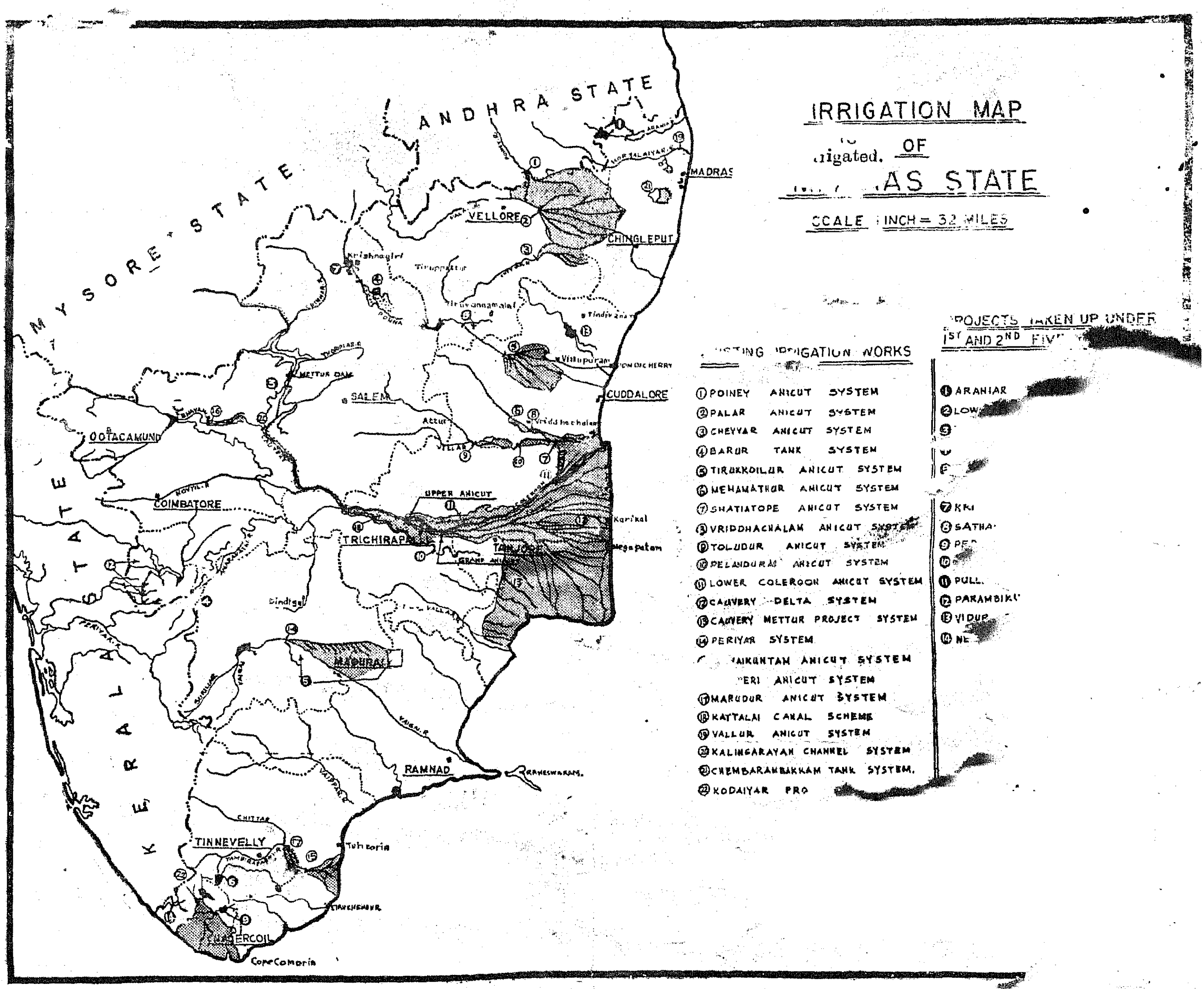
FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Lower Bhavani Project.—The Project comprises a reservoir across the Bhavani river about 20 miles from Mettupalayam, storing about 32,000 m.cft. It benefits 207,000 acres in Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani, Erode and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore district and Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. This is essentially a project for irrigation of dry crops, cotton and cereals. Low-lying water-logged fields ... are intended to grow paddy. The main canal ... 24 miles long and it takes off from the right side of the river. The length of the distributaries is about 500 miles and of field channels about 1,200 miles. To aid development all field channels down to 50-acre blocks are also being excavated at Government cost wherever necessary. The cost of the project is Rs. 951 lakhs.

Manimuthar Project.—This project comprises a reservoir of 5,500 m.cft. built across the Manimuthar, a tributary of Tambraparani. The dam site is 5 miles

The Periyar Reservoir





from Kallidaikurichi Railway station in Tirunelveli district. The reservoir is not so much for new irrigation as to supplement supplies to existing precarious sources. Some 83,000 acres of existing lands under the several Tambraparani channels along the river and also certain precarious rainfed tanks within the area are assured by it. In addition, a canal 28 miles long take off from the right side of the dam to supplement supplies to about 300 Nos. of existing rainfed tanks, which suffer on account of poor and ill-distributed rainfall and it is these 20,000 acres under these tanks which thus get assured supplies that are classed as new irrigation.

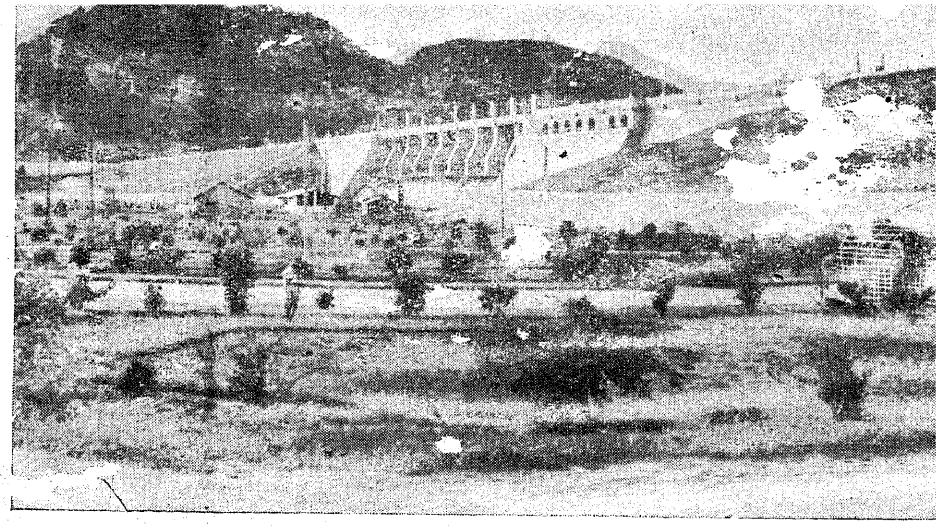
The project is estimated to cost Rs. 505 lakhs.

Mettur Canal Scheme:—A new canal taking off from the right side of the Mettur dam has been excavated to irrigate 45,000 acres in Coimbatore and Salem districts. This canal bifurcates at mile 4|4 and the left side canal which is 39 miles long crosses the Cauvery by a pressure acqueduct and irrgates 27,000 acres in Salem district. The right-side canal is 26 ... long and irrigates 18,000 acres in Salem and Coimbatore districts. Under this scheme the cultivation is paddy and irrigated dry crops in alternative zones by rot...

The cost of the project is Rs. 18.. lakhs.

Araniar Project.—This Project ... built across the river Araniar ... district and two ch... A pick-up anicut ... miles downstream of the reservoir has been built and a channel is taking off on the left side above this anicut to feed a number of tanks. The total area that is expected to be benefited is 3,000 acres new and 8,500 acres existing ... is all for paddy cultivation. ... Rs. 106 lakhs. As a result ... separation, the reservoir and the channels ha... ...n in the Andhra area and the redistribution of water is still under discussion. The reservoir also has not been filled up to the full level due to land acquisition not being completed.

V/5



The Amaravathi Dam in Coimbatore district

...tank
be 14 centuries ...
basin in Tanjore ...
A.D. Most ...
are artificial ...
is they belo...
on Tambra...

...oject.—This project comprises
... the Ponniar river near Tiruvan-
... district to store 4,600 m.c.ft.
...oss the same river 4½ mi...
... A canal 22 miles long takes off
...gate 21,000 acres for paddy culti-
...cres of existing wet lands. The
... the project is Rs. 263 lakhs.

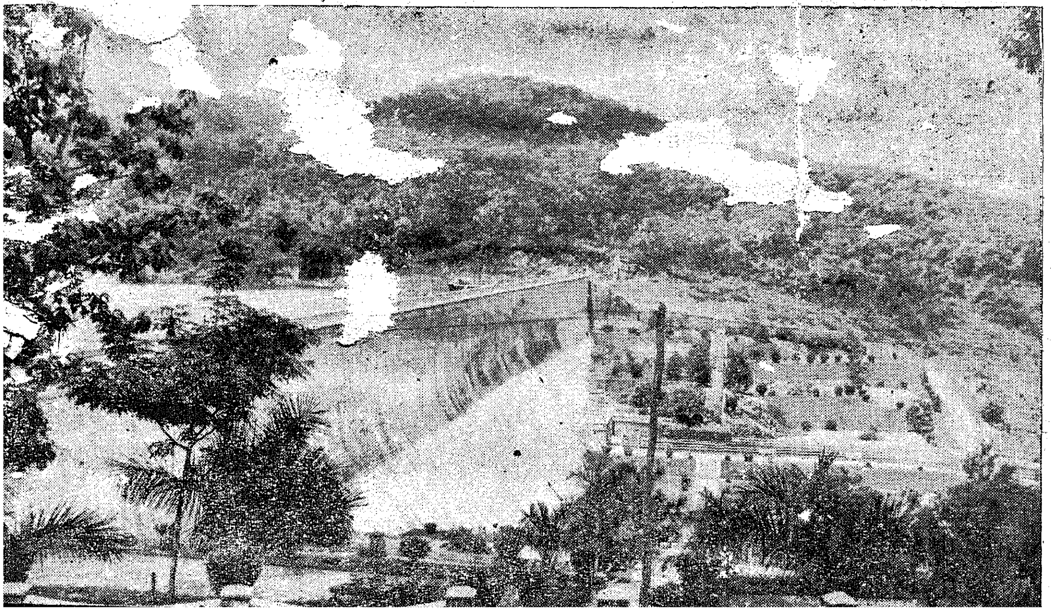
...r *Project.*—This project con-
... of 2,400 m.c.ft. capacity built
...iar river in Krishnagiri ...uk of
...ere are two canals, one ... ...
...9,000 acres including about 2,500
... The estimated cost of the project

... Project com-
...of about 4,... ...built
...athi river abo... ...th-east
... in Coimbatore district and a canal
... the left side to irrigate 21,000 acres
...d Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore
... area will raise mostly dry crops and
... and paddy. Also 32,000 acres of
... under the Amaravathi are also to be
... estimated cost of the project is

Vaigai Reservoir Project.—This consists of a reservoir of 6,800 m.c.ft. capacity built across the Vaigai river near Andipatti village, in Madurai district, for storing the waters that are drawn from the Periyar lake for power development during non-irrigation season and also some of the surpluses available at Periyar and Vaigai rivers. The new irrigation under the scheme is 20,000 acres. A canal 22 miles long takes off from the right side of the Peranai regulator to irrigate 10,000 acres in Thirumangalam taluk. The balance ... 10,000 acres lies on the fringes of Periyar delta. The estimated cost of the project is 330 lakhs.

Cauvery Delta Drainage Improvement Scheme.—This scheme consists of 12 key schemes intended to relieve drainage submersion in the Cauvery delta under several drains. The improvements are intended to ensure better yield from the area and to increase food production to the value of Rs. 4 lakhs a year.

Perunchani Dam.—The major irrigation work in the newly transferred Kanyakumari district is the Kodayar Project under which the waters of the Kodayar and the Paralayar (which combine to form Kuzhithuraiyar) and the Pazhayar are harnessed and used for irrigation purposes. In the early part of this century a dam called Pechipara dam was constructed across the



A view of the Perunchani Dam in the Kanyakumari district

Statement No. 1.

Projects under operation in Madras State.

			Year of commencement.	Year of completion, i.e., date of closure of construction.	[illegible]	Districts benefited indicating the area	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	ACS.		
1	Poiney Anicut	[illegible]04	Not known	1887	22,462	North Arcot.	
2	Palar Anicut	35.29	1854	31st March 189[illegible]	[illegible]38	Chi[illegible] North Arcot	
3	Cheyyar Anicut	12.29	1852		22,687	Chingleput North Ar[illegible]	
4	Barur Tank	4.52	1888	31st March 1891	6,887	Salem	
5	Tirukkoilur Anicut ..	3.99	Not known	31st March 1895	28,000	South [illegible]	
6	Meham[illegible]thur Anicut ..	0.87	1870	March 1891	4,555	Do.	
7	Shathiatope Anicut ..	[illegible].90	Not known	31st March 1895	33,0[illegible]0	Do.	
8	Vriddhachalam Anicut ..	1.08	Do.	31st March 1893	8,829	Do.	
9	Toludur Anicut (Regulator)	26.23	1913	31st October 1825	25,000	Do.	
10	Polandurai Anicut ..	6.92	1870	31st March 1893	12,839	D[illegible]	
11	Lower Coleroon System (Anicut).	3[illegible].02	1835	30th June 1903	107,926	[illegible] Tanjore	
12	Cauvery Delta System (Anicut).	93.86	1836	31st March 1889	900,926	Tiruchirap[illegible] Tanjore	
13	Cauvery Mettur Project (Dam).	725.82	1926	30th September 1934	332,000	Do. Tiruchir[illegible]	
14	Periyar System (Dam) ..	108.36	1887	31st March 1897	143,000	Madur[illegible]	
15	Srivaikuntam Anicut ..	17.75	1868	31st March 1889	26,00[illegible]	Tirunel[illegible]	
16	Kodiveri Anicut ..	1.77	Not known	1893	15,183	C[illegible]mbato[illegible]	
	Thadapalli Channel .. Arakankottah Channel.	1.44	Do.	31st March 1894	4,821	Do.	
17	Mar[illegible]dur Anicut ..	0.60	Pre-British	1893	21,[illegible]	[illegible]	
18	K[illegible]lai (Bed Regulator) ..	45.25	Not known	1st Dec. 1926	66,632	Tiruchirappa[illegible]	
19	Vallur Anicut ..	0.76	187[illegible]	31st March 1893	5,216	Chingleput ..	
20	Kalingarayan Channel ..	1.80	Not known	1893	14,116	Coimbatore ..	
21	Chembarambakkam Tank.	7.64	Do.	31st March 1893	13,000	Chingleput ..	
22	Kodaiyar Dam	80.6	1897	1906	60,000	Kanyakuma[illegible] ..	60,000

Kodayar river to hold 3,500 m.c.ft. This was intended to augment supplies to irrigation under Puthen dam constructed about 1,000 years ago across an adjacent river Paralayar and also to bring new lands under irrigation. The water from Pechipara (Kodayar) Reservoir is taken by a channel on the left flank of the dam and let into the Paralayar above Puthen dam wherefrom 2 channels take off to irrigate 60,000 ac[illegible] wet in Kalkulam, Thovala and Agasteeswaram taluks. Even the linking of the two rivers did not give enough water [illegible] cope up with the water needs of the ever-increasing irrigation areas and the conversions. As Puthan dam is only a diversion weir much water surpluses over it without use. To conserve this surplus, a dam called Perunchani dam has been constructed across Paraliyar above the Puthan dam. The storage created is 2,300 m.c.ft. This can therefore be deemed to be auxiliary to the Kodayar Project.

Two of the nine projects taken up under the First Five-Year Plan were completed during the First Plan period itself. The remaining seven schemes [illegible]ti-nued during the Second Plan. These two h[illegible] [illegible]nce been completed in all respects except for fittin[illegible] [illegible]rest gates and some finishing touches.

(To be cont[illegible])

SALES OF KHADI.

Khadi sales during Deepavali month.

The retail sales of Khadi through the Governm[illegible] [illegible]hadi Sales Depots and Centres (excluding Bl[illegible] during the month of October this year amou[illegible] Rs. 13,73,693.51 nP.

The retail sales during October last year was Rs. 3,22,154.75 nP. The sal[illegible] [illegible]uring the month, this year have registered an increase [illegible] 326 per cent over sales during the corresponding month last year.

Principles of Agricultural Extension

SRI P. P. [illegible] AIDYANATHAN, I.C.S.

[illegible]ltural extension is to help the [illegible]milies to help themselves by the [illegible] and social sciences to their daily [illegible] and being useful members of the [illegible] aim of extension is to change the [illegible]at they may live better and healthier [illegible] words, to make their farms yield more [illegible]live a happier life. Extension has [illegible]ut-of-school, roadside education. [illegible]onal institutions are concerned with [illegible] large devoting their whole time [illegible]n is concerned with millions of the [illegible]e is devoted to earning [illegible] persons engaged in extension work [illegible]s, and almost the whole of the population [illegible]dents, and any place in the village or the [illegible] loc[illegible]n. Viewed in this light, the problems [illegible]ion take the form of the problems of large-scale [illegible] under difficult conditions. The methods [illegible]d successful in education, can often be [illegible] extension. The difficulties experi[illegible] extension workers turn out to be the [illegible] the school-master is facing every day, only [illegible]rent garb. The plan for the development of [illegible]a is in this matter very much like the plan for [illegible]velopment of the country. The growth will be [illegible] when it takes place in all directions; and any [illegible] or over-emphasis on one aspect will in the long [illegible] down the pace of progress.

[illegible]cultural extension is only a part of general exten[illegible]vo may in some respects be compared to [illegible]ral education and vocational education in agricul[illegible]. The student has to be equipped with a good [illegible]neral education, before he can be given any specialized [illegible]ning in agriculture, and even while learning ag[illegible]; he runs up against problems which cannot be [illegible]ctly called agriculture. In the same manner, exten[illegible]overs a [illegible] field of human welfare and agricul[illegible]tural extension is only a specialized section of it. If agricultural extensi[illegible] to be effective, there should be a co-ordinated task of general extension covering all the aspects of rural life such as health and general improve-

Agricultural extension does not consist in merely making [illegible]rn scientific knowledge available to the farmer but it also includes training of the farmer in thinking on scientific lines. The farmer has first to know what science can give to him and to his farm, and he will be prepared to adopt science only if it gives immediate tangible advantages. So the first aim of extension is to translate the results of scientific research into the ordinary farming practices. Farming communities are usually conservative, because agriculture is a risky occupation, and as the resources of the farmer are limited, he cannot afford to take chances with his little fortune. This extreme prudence on the part of the farmer is often termed inertia by the impatient extension workers and economists, but the farmer has found that this prudence has enabled him to survive. This inertia is all the greater in a subsistence economy like the one prevailing in India, where a farmer adopts farming, generally because he is accustomed to it, and not because he has calculated the pros and cons of it. The first step in agricultural extension is to make the farmer adopt one or two fairly obvious measures which will give immediate returns. Good examples of these are the use of ammonium sulphate as a fertilizer and the use of improved varieties of seeds. The farmer has only to wait a few months, and then he can see the obvious advantage of the scientist's advice.

One of the first consequences of introduction of such scientific knowledge in the farmer's mind is to make him discontented with some of the prevailing practices. Spiritually, this may be a loss, but materially it is a definite advantage, because it is this discontent with his own lot, which provides the motive power for all agricultural improvement. The discontent will translate itself soon into an effort, and it is the task of agricultural extension worker to guide this effort on proper lines, so that the discontent never ends in frustration.

We may now examine some of the principal features of agricultural extension. The first fact to be realized is that extension of agriculture cannot be effective in an otherwise stagnant community. Merely introducing

in respect of education and health and cultural activity will not lead any useful results. Agriculture, especially in a stagnant economy, is carefully held in its place by a number of checks and balances, and it cannot be effectively improved unless there is an advance on all fronts. It will obviously be realized that mere increase in production of a particular commodity without adequate steps to transport and market the produce is only asking for trouble. But it is not equally clearly realized that the pace of agricultural or industrial production in a backward country is to a great extent decided by the pace of progress in education, health, food and social habits.

The second fact to be borne in mind is that although the farmer is ... individualistic he cannot move forward by himself. He is a unit in the village community and he can advance only to the extent that the village community advances. The position is particularly important in India, where the village as an organic unit still exists as a power ... rise. In future, one of the chief reasons for the ... fertilizers, such young men from the villages to th... that they find themselves too advanced and they prove misfits in the village society. So, the aim of the extension worker should be not merely to tackle the individual farmer but also to tackle the village community as a whole, so that they either move along with the progressive farmer, or at least do not prove a hindrance to his innovations. The same argument can be applied to the home also. Agricultural Extension Service in the United States of America is based on the fact that the farmer will not improve himself unless his wife also is enabled to improve herself. This is translated into practice by a Joint Farm and Home Extension Service. In India, ... principle has led to the idea of Community Development.

The third basic principle of extension is that local leadership should be used as far as possible. It is one of the principles of education of children that the aim of education is to draw out the abilities and talents of the child, the teacher merely being an ... facilitating such a development. In the same manner, the extension worker should consider himself merely an adviser and guide who places adequate facilities and knowledge before the rural community to enable it to develop itself. His aim should be to create the necessary momentum in the community itself and to a great extent this can be achieved by paying adequate attention to creating the necessary local leadership. It is the general experience of extension workers that farmers fall into different layers. The top 10 per cent can be said to be the really progressive farmers who do a lot of thinking themselves. In their case, it is only necessary to mention the facts and the basis of these facts, and the farmer can be expected to adopt the new measures. He may be cautious, but once the idea is passed on to him he tries to come to a first opinion about it and if he is convinced, he assimilates the idea wholly. The next lower layer, consisting of about 30 per cent, are farmers who are prepared to try new methods, provided they are adequately demonstrated to them in their own lands, in the lands of a reliable neighbour. They are not against innovation, but are not prepared to take any risk themselves, but prefer to watch their neighbour doing so. The remaining 60 per cent, which may be called the bottom 60 per cent, form the real problem in extension, because they are steeped in their traditions, and so stagnant in their thinking that they will not be prepared to ...ate even after their neighbours have done so. The position is made worse still, by the fact that they form the poorest ....

The method of dealing with each of these classes has necessarily to be different. But the extension worker will be well advised to make a beginning with the top 10 per cent, rather than waste his energy on the bottom 60 per cent. A good example ... furnished by the Crocodile Clubs of Germany. These are ... farmers' clubs, which met occasionally at suitable place, the name itself being given by the name of the inn "The Crocodile" where the first club was started. The Crocodile Club is really a clearing house for information among the progressive farmers of a number of villages, and this is an ideal gathering so far as the extension worker is concerned. The extension workers made full use of these gatherings with the result that agricultural extension went apace among the progressive farmers in a large area through discussions among farmers themselves. The exten... ... the maximum ground by taking a ...age of these gatherings.

A fourth principle to be remembered is that extension is only a means and still depends a great deal on the condition of the people and their resources. There is nothing that can be said to be an ideal pattern of extension, just as there is nothing which can be said to be an ideal pattern of village life. Before trying to devise an ideal pattern, one would ... want to know the nature of the people, their customs, their ... in addition to the nature of climate, resources, the crops, etc. So, all that can be said about any pattern of extension is that it should provide for the essentials such as the imparting of scientific knowledge, the development of scientific thinking and the promotion of local leadership. The exact manner in which these aims are to be achieved, can be devised to suit the ... it is quite possible to devise two quite different ...ati... which are equally satisfactory. The result of ... the experience of the administrative pattern ... whether it be the United States of America, China or Japan cannot be copied bodily into any other country without courting disaster. Even in India ...tions of village life differ much from State to State. Thus, in most regions, the compact village is the unit and the people of the village meet often daily, but in Kerala and parts of Madras, the farm houses are scattered and each farmer lives in the middle of his lands and does not meet his neighbours often. The methods adopted in these regions have necessarily to be different.

The fifth principle is that agricultural extension should be essentially democratic in character. This means that the ultimate choice ... should be done and how it should be done, should be left to the good sense of the farmer. As stated already, extension is very similar to education and in education, it is the voluntary effort of the learner which counts, and it can never be substituted by any kind of compulsion by the teacher. Extension is concerned with the growth and

improvement of the individual, and this can be effective only to the extent to which the individual co-operates. So extension is essentially democratic in philosophy and procedure. This statement holds good even in countries where the political organization is totalitarian. There is often a tendency in such countries to drive the farmers by giving a dose of compulsory improvement, but experience has shown that such efforts always fail. Even an impatient totalitarian administrator has to wait, till the farmer really adopts as his own, the improvement suggested, however irritating the delay might be. The ideal extension worker has to realize it all the while, even when he is dealing with particularly obtuse but ... farmers. The changes he can bring about by compulsion are not lasting, whereas the changes which are brought about by the momentum created within the farming community will soon merge with local tradition and practice.

The sixth is that extension is to a great extent restricted by the facilities the State can provide in the farm of supplies and funds. The basis of extension is advice and advice cannot be effective, unless it can be adopted. Particularly in a poor rural country, the extension worker has constantly to remember the great restrictions of supplies and finance within which the ordinary farmer works, and he can prescribe remedies for his ills, only within these limitations. If he recommends a particular insecticide or fertilizer, he has got to see if these chemicals can be easily obtained by the farmer. He has also to see if the farmer has adequate funds for investing in such improvements. The service functions of the Department of Agriculture is all-important in extension work, because these services decide what the farmer can really undertake on his land and therefore decide the limit to which the advice tendered by the extension worker can be adopted.

Lastly there is a fact which is often forgotten that the extension worker should have something to "extend". For an educator, there is always a large fund of basic knowledge which has to be imparted to any person, but ... an adult making his living in a ... the nature of the knowledge asked for ... changing along with the problems. The ... which the farmer wants should be in the form ... to the problems he has to face, and the replies must be satisfactory and effective. It is generally assumed that the farmer in India is far behind agricultural science, and therefore, the extension services can keep going by imparting the existing knowledge to the ignorant farmer. That may be so to some extent, so far as the large bulk of the farmers are concerned. But even in their case, the time may soon come, when his fields are covered by improved seeds and enriched by the optimum dose of fertilizers and green manures. He will then begin to ask questions about further difficulties he has to face, especially when changing the pattern of crops. It must be admitted that the research wings of the Agricultural Department of the State are not in a position to answer all such questions if they are suddenly raised, and it is time that the departments make an effort to strengthen their research wings so that answers may be readily found for such problems. The Extension Service in the United States is fully aware of this fact and as a matter of fact has made itself a limb of the Land Grant College, which is responsible for agricultural research. An effective extension service has to be supported by continuous agricultural research carried out intensively on a national scale.

We may now examine some of the methods adopted by the Agricultural Extension worker in this task. In works on Hindu polity four methods have been recommended to the Kings in dealing with their neighbours and subjects, viz., *'Sama, Dana, Bheda* and *Danda'*, i.e., giving advice, bribing, causing factions and lastly punishment. These methods can freely be translated into practice in dealing with any class of people and the farmers are no exception.

The first method is to give evidence. The extension worker has to realize that he is essentially an educator and education of the farmer is the dominating ... assigned to ... In the multitude of other responsibilities ... agricultural officer, there is generally ... to attach greater importance to functions ... petty patronage, relegating the task of propaganda and advice to the background. Patronage is always highly tempting to the petty bureaucrat, but in the case of the Agricultural Department, the result of entrusting such patronage is often to divert the workers from the main task. Under the conditions prevailing, it is often necessary for the officers of the Agriculture Department to take over service functions like grant of loans, distribution of seeds, provision of agricultural machinery, etc. But these arrangements should ... considered temporary, and a deliberate attempt should be made from time to time to divest the department of these functions.

Verbal advice may be of some use to the very progressive farmers, but goes completely above the head of the ordinary farmer. It is necessary to support the advice properly with a proper demonstration which the farmer can see and appreciate. Originally, the Department of ... concentrated on Demonstration farms and the ... invited to visit the farms and see for themselves. The farmer came and saw, but he was not convinced that any of these improvements can be effected on his own fields. The State with its resources can do many things on its farms, but how can the farmer follow? This was probably what he thought or may be he shrewdly guessed that most of the State farms were not paying their way through. The result has been a switching over of the demonstration to the farmers' fields, and this has been ... by experience to be one of the best methods of carrying the message of extension to the farmer. Plots laid out on his own fields cultivated by him along with the other fields can convince even a conservative farmer especially when the demonstration is repeated over two or three years on different fields. The number of demonstrations now is rapidly increasing and every year in Madras State about 20,000 demonstrations are laid out on the farmers' lands. They started with the lands owned by the best kind of farmers, but gradually the emphasis shifted to the lands of the middle type of farmer and even to the farmers of bottom 60 per cent or the stagnant type of farmers.

The second principle is ... ggestions on the lated as brilliant ... trip cropping— Agricultural ... m ... erosion in Subsidies are demanded ... the representatives ... such as subsidies ... practised in ... an for green manure ... has been really effective in spreading ... method ... the case of nitrogenous ... in the early days and superphosphates to eroded ... in some States. Generally speaking will any should ... indirect such as ... transport, fertilizers or certain possible losses, rather than in the direct ... prices. The Department officers are ... in demanding subsidies for every type of service but in most cases grant of subsidies will only result in throwing away good money. If thing is attractive, the farmer can be made to ... but the tendency is to ... subsidy as the ... said to be made easier ... combination ... demonstration and ... will be highly useful in tackling the chief problems likely to arise in future, changing the patterns in the use of fertilizers, such as in facilitating a switching over from Ammonium Sulphate to Urea or to a balanced mixture ... in changing the cropping pattern altogether.

The third method recommended ... politics is faction, and this may be left alone so far ... the farmers are concerned, as factions among them are too numerous already. In a slightly modified form this ... be used by rousing the competitive spirit amongst them. Crop competitions of various types have been ... ive to a

The following points should be borne in mind while laying out a strip cropping system of cultivation :—

(i) It must be made to fit into the farming pattern.

(ii) It is to be used as a means of introducing an effective cover to control soil and water erosion.

(iii) It should fit easily into the crop rotation. The strips should be rotated from year to year by shifting the erosion resisting crop strips upwards in a regular sequence.

(iv) Strips should be as nearly ... contour as practicable.

(v) Soil, slope, rainfall and degree of erosion should be taken into consideration in determining the width of strips ... being totalitarian ... doubtful if any of these measures will ... good and on the other hand, it is very likely that they will do a certain amount of harm. It is really for the farmer to decide what he should do, and to allow ... his fads is to court disaster. Anyway ... predominantly rural country ... is ... pension of farmers as a class allow ... dominated ... a bureaucracy ... There are, however, stray ... sions ... been useful and ... cing the Pest Control Order and ... cultivation of cotton to ... some zones. These restrictions ... generally beneficial, but really ... great deal ... is done more by th... ... sources. ... measures adopted by ... ideal pattern of ex... can be said ... trying to devise an ...

(Continued on ...)

MADRAS INFORMATION—ANNUAL 1960.

It is proposed to bring out an Annual Number of the 'Madras Information' 1960 in the place of the February issue. This Annual Number of about ... will contain a rich fare of articles from eminent men in public life, scholars and Heads of Departments, and is priced at Re. ... Readers desirous of purchasing the Annual will please remit the price of the required number of copies to the Director of Information and Publicity, Fort St. George, Madras-9, by Money Order or by Indian Postal Order or by cheque drawn on any Bank in Madras City, with full and clear postal address, so as to reach the office not later than 12th January 1960.

There will be no separate issue of the 'Madras Information' for the month of February 1960. The existing subscription will be extended by a month to compensate for this.

Requests for adjustment of the price of the Annual from the existing subscriptions or by Book adjustment in the case of Government Departments will not be complied with, as it is a Special issue.

Director of Information and Publicity,
Madras.

and Strip Cropping

A good example of what the soil conservation methods can do to restore the productivity of land is provided by Parner, a villag 70 miles from Poona. Good land in that area had . lost by erosion over a number of years. Bunding was an absolute necessity. When this fact was brought home and a certain degree of financial assistance given by the Government, the villagers vinced c dable enthusiasm for the work and ually c uted nearly 75 per cent towards its cost. La le bund s were carried o The res s year, the yiel by 100 per cent

Soil conservation is not new to India. Terracing of ddy fields and building of bunds have been practised n many parts of the country since ancient times. Anti-soil erosion measures like dry farming, contour trench- gging, bunding and terracing have been troduced in the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, est Bengal and Madhya Pradesh during the last 25

More systematic soil conservation work was, however, started during the Five-Year Plan, as part of a national drive for increasing agricultural production. Continued during the Second Plan, the programme ludes use of land according to its capacity, constant protection and enrichment of soil and a war against erosion. Survey, research and training are its necessary adjuncts.

The work is to be carried out in a concerted manner r 3 million acres in those tracts which are seriously affected by soil erosion. The programmes drawn up for these areas attempt to tackle erosion problems of all kinds—for agricultural lands, deserts and coastal dunes, river valley projects, hilly regions, lands, waste lands and lands eroded by sea. The goal s to utilise natural resources to man's best advantage and maintain and enhance, wherever possible, land productivity continuously and permanently.

f a
selves and p
adjacent areas. In fact, a high of agricultural land under cultivation suffers osion of one kind or another.

nd undulating which is under cultivas, specially, suffered from sheet and gully erosion. A recent survey of some areas in Bombay which are to scarcity conditions, has shown that more th of the cultivated area has been erod and about one-fourth of the land has been rendered useless for agricultural purposes. Similar conditions exist in parts of Madras, Mysore, Andhra, Orissa and Madhya Prades

Soil conservation measures such as contour cultivation, strip cropping, mulch farming, bunding, terracing, gully plugging and check damming, carried out in a planned manner, can do much to arrest deterioration of land and, in due course, restore its productivity.

This fodder attempts to give a few ... adoption of co... our cultivation and s... two effective ... thods for preventing ... certain areas.

CONTOUR CULTIVATION

...p-and-down method of cultivation, practi... many parts of the country, is one of the causes of ... erosion. On steep slopes this practice enables rain water to gather velocity, facilitating "run-off" water ... soil and cause, by stages, wha... are called s... ...d gully erosions. ...hus, the ... r layer of th... ...e soil is washed away and considerable quantities of usable water is lost to the soil resulting in reduced yields.

Contour cultivation is one of the practices which ...n a limited slope, reduce soil and water losses and increase production. All operations of cultivation starting from p...ghing, sowing, inter-culturing, etc., sh... in contour or across the slope of ... plough line acts as a barrier or a ... which water would stand, preventing the ... water and soil. Conservation of water is ... tant, especially, in scarcity areas, as ... the soil moisture and prevents loss of fertile ... Contour cultivation, along with other improved ...ractices, can increase crop yield substantially.

STRIP CROPPING.

Strip cropping is another practic... ...also help in the conservation of soil and moist...

In this method crops are grown in strips or bands at right angles to the slope of the land. The bands a... as barriers or obstructions to the flow of silty wat... Strips are ... ...ly planted with erosion permitting and erosion resisting crops.

When the strips are laid down as above, the e... resisting and close growing crop strip reduces the sp... of the run-off water coming from the erosion permitti... strips and checks the erode... from being washe... away. The run-off water enters the next strip wit... reduced speed and, therefore, causes less ... Moreover, a greater quantity of water be... ...le to the crop as strip cropp... ...akes it possible ... to remain longer in the ...ds.

TYPES OF STRIP CROPP...

There are four types of strip cropping :—

(i) Contour strip cropping.
(ii) Field strip cropping.
(iii) Wind strip cropping.
(iv) Buffer strip cropping.

1. *Contour strips.*—... are l... out in contour, i.e., across the slope, or at right angles to the slope of the land. This is the most effective form of strip cropping.

2. *Field strip cropping.*—In this case, crops are laid out in strips across the slope but approximately in contour. This system is used on lands too irregular for contour strip cropping.

3. *Wind strips.*—These strips are laid out at right angles to the direction of the prevailing wind.

4. *Buffer strips.*—These are grass strips left over permanently in the field.

The strips are rotated every year so that in a ... of four years the entire field is completely rotat... this system *ploughing and manuring, at the rate of 5 cart-loads per acre,* is d... on one-fourth of the area. Superphosphate is applied at the rate of 1|2 to 1 cwt. ...r acre in the strips ... covered ... ...osion resisting crops.

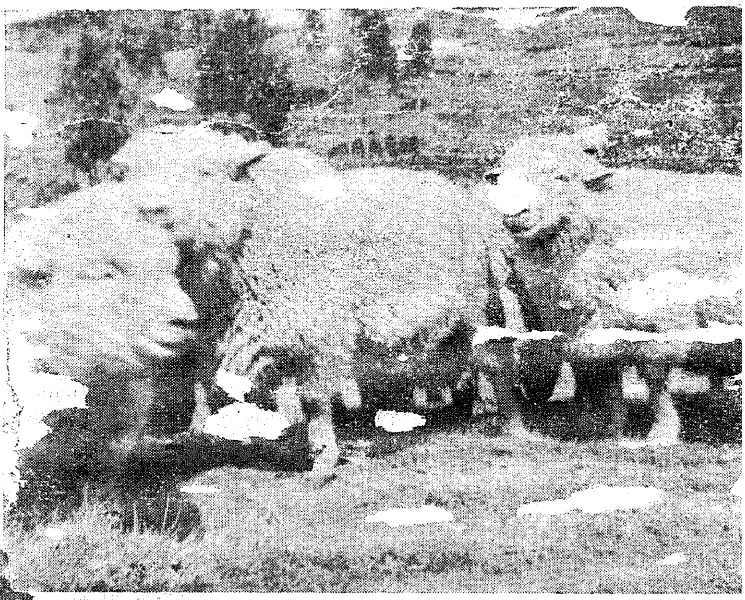
Strip cropping reduces soil and water losses and gives increased yields.

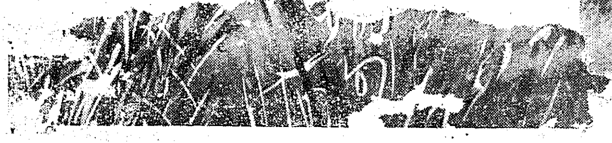
Thus, contour cultivation and strip cropping go a long way not only in the reduction of soil and water losses but also in increasing food production permanently without much investment. Combined with good seeds, in correct quantity and spacing, crop rotations and a suitable fertilizer programme, these simple practices form a stable system of crop management, which would he... ...e soil and increase crop production on a permanent basis.

(13)

Sheep Rearing In Madras

SRI R. SRINIVASA IYER, M.L.A.





...Lambs at the Dunsdale Farm.

...ven those who dig ... o her ...,
so rus ...

... ance, however, goes down if
n... ne properly. Practice of unsuit-
... nods of agr... ture ... ssive deforestation and
rar... king of grazing lan... ause soil erosion and
... ne produc...
... proper l... having depth of a few
... f disintegrated rock
... mal, ... ble and mineral
... oportions. Fertility of land
... this soil. If this is removed
... land becomes unproductive.

extens... areas of land have gone out of pro-
For a... wind and water erosion and this
k... sly at work. One-fifth of the area
... aste lands and ravines is
... be in an ... anced stage of erosion.
... hich cover about 50 million acres, are in the
... ditions ... produce conditions con-
... dying out due to lack of prop... In order to
... the same, the Madras Government started a sheep farm in 1950 at Dunsdale, 6½ miles from Ootacamund on the Ooty-Mysore Road, with a foundation stock of 200 ewes and 6 rams. This farm is situated in very picturesque s... ndings. To this will be added the Sandynulla Reservoir which the Madras State is constructing to augment the supply of water to Pykara Dam for producing electricity. The work done at this farm should be of immense interest to the public as this has proved that it is possible to produce very fine wool in larger quantities than now by cross-breeding, selective breeding and better care.

Selective breeding with selected rams was adopted and various matters relating to sheep husbandry was first studied. To improve the yield of wool which was found to be poor—only 1½ pounds per animal per annum—cross-breeding with superior woolly variety of ... arsh Rams imported from Australia has been ... Since then, cross-breeding with the ... d selective breeding with local rams are ca... in the above farm.

As a ... nd substantial improvement in the size of the animal and the production of w... co... superiority in the fineness and length of the w... ative figures are given below :—

Class of animal.	Wool yield per annum.
Nilgiri Ram	6 oz.
Do. Ewe	1 lb. 5 oz.
Romney Marsh Ram	7 lb. 15 oz.
Cross bred Ram	5 lb. 11 oz.
Do. Ewe	3 lb.

Individual performance—

	Weight of animal	Wool yield LB. OZ.	Length of fibre	Thickness of fibre.	Croumps.	Medulation.
...	..	1·5	91·50	22·9	8	0 30
Romney Marsh Ram.	155	·0	183·50	46·30	2	9·54
...	115	6·0	125·08	33·56	4	1·85

The pri... of Romney Marsh Ram imported comes to about rupees one thousand per head including transport charges. This price is at the concessional rate given for purposes of Government use. The cost of this cross-breeding experiment is borne by Central and State Governments contributing equally since 1957 and before that purely by the State Government. One hundred and twenty-five cross-bred rams have been distributed to farmers in Nilgiri district, and they have found them very useful to up-grade their own sheep. They have taken to it with enthusiasm and this farm is not able to cope with the demand of local ryots for cross-bred rams.

appreciated and this form is supplying ... of th

Registered No. M.-476

GANGA GETS THE APPLAUSE...

Yes, loud & continuous applause. When she was about to enter the stage, mother was however, very apprehensive. Will Ganga also swoon from weakness as did the neighbour's daughter the other day? Father brushed her fears aside saying, she is brought up on

SeaGold

BLENDED

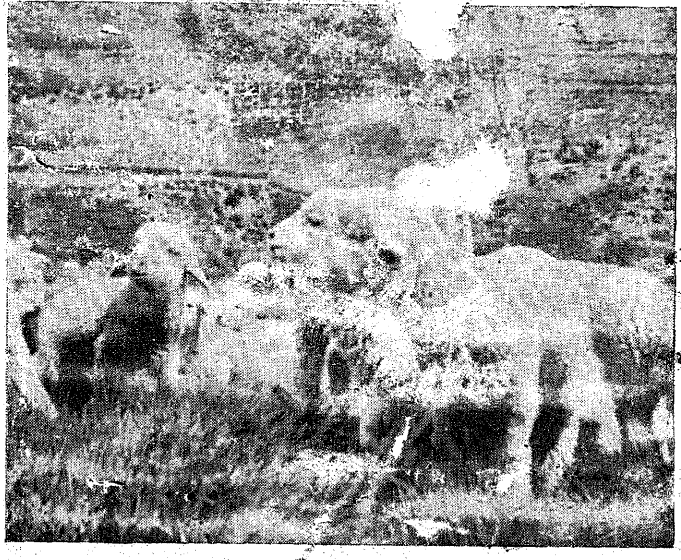
SHARK LIVER OIL

Manufactured by

GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY, CALICUT

(A Kerala Government Concern)

SISTA'S



Cross-bred Lambs

the requirements of the manufacturer are studied. The wool produced must have strength, elasticity, uniformity of thickness, full of crimps and resilience. These attributes of wool produced at the farm and elsewhere are studied at this laboratory. The result of the analysis are the basis for further improvement of the breed. There are proposals to expand it and erelong this should ... mplished. A permanent building and better equipment are an immediate necessity.

Extension work.—The villagers usually cling to their time-honoured modes and practices. Research carried on in the farm must be constantly carried over to the villages. Hence, flockmen and the sheep breeding officer are constantly contacting the villagers and advising them on all aspects of good breeding. A large number of sheep have been de-wormed, deticked and shorn by the staff. Yet this work needs to be intensified. The present practice of merchants paying so much money per animal for the wool is really cheating the farmer. An effort should be made to form a co-operative society of sheep breeders to collect all the wool and sort them and sell the same at better price for the benefit of the farmer. Then the farmers will really reap the benefits of the activities of the farm and their own labour.

Poor grade rams in villages are eliminated and good pedigreed rams supplied from the farm to the shepherds. These are a source of great encouragement to the breeders and acts as a liason between the farm and the villagers. Each can then understand the problems of the other and endeavour to solve them. Thirty-one rams in 1955-56, 39 rams in 1956-57, 24 rams in 1957-58 and 39 rams in 1958-59 have been distributed. Efforts should be made to distribute more rams every year without loss of quality.

Within the short period that this farm has been in existence, we find great improvement in the quality of

...porte...
...kes cross...

...thered ... information when I and some ... members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, ... the farm in April 1959. Recently in the second ... of September, the Commissioner of Animal ...dry and Members of the Indian Council of ... Research ...isited the farm and laboratory ... hoped their visit will help this farm to develop ... activities greater than now. His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Hon. Ministers for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, Government of Assam and the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, Government of India, have appreciated the good work done at the farm and laboratory.

The Government of Madras have been taking very keen interest in the development of Animal Husbandry in the State. The exhibits of Madras Government at the recent Regional Cattle Show held at Teynampet, Madras, have proved the superiority of their work. The Animal H...dry Department deserves to be

Nilgiris Ram

Rev'ews

MY SOCIALISM

By M. K. Ga..hi, published by Navajivan Publis House, A..m..dabad. Compiled by R. K. Prabhu, pp. Price ...

The booklet under notice is very timely in the conte of the present Indian scene. The Congress is trying t translate into practice the principles of Socialism w' there are others who vehemently oppose its policy. And it devolves on every patriotic son of the soil t know the views of the Father of the Nation on question of socialism which has assumed extraordinary significance in these days. This booklet will be useful for that purpose.

... to Gandhiji, real socialism has been hand down to us by our ancestors who taught : "All land belongs to Gopal, where then is the boundary line? Man is the maker of that line and ... can, therefore, unmake it". Gopal literally means shepherd ; it also means God. In modern language ... means the State, i.e., the people. That to-day th... d does not belong to the people is true, but the fault ... ot in the teaching. It is in us who have not lived up to ... ys Gandhiji ... that *Socialism* was not bo... ith t... ... of the ... capital by capitalists but is explicit in the first verse of *Ishopanishad*. It, fore, goes without saying that the idea of socia..., at least so far as India is concerned, is an ancient as the hills. It was not a sudden innovation in our land. ... the credit goes ... the Western countries, for scienti... cally defining ...

The definition of socialism by Gandhiji is revealing: "Socialism is a beautiful word and so far as I am aware in socialism *all* the members of society are equal—none low, none high. In the individu... the head is ... high because it is at top of th... ... are the soles ... the feet low because they touch the earth. Even as m... bers of the bo... are equal, so are the members of society. This is s... n. ... the prince and the peasant, the wealth... poor, the employee and the employer are all on the same level. In te... s of ... gions there is no ... li... m socia... is all unity ..."

His idea of soc... we were born equal, meaning tha... ... to equal opportunity, all had not the same capacity. Gandhiji wanted to bring about an equalization of status. The working classes had all these centuries been isolated and re... lower status. They had been *shoodras*, and the ... interpreted to mean an inferior status. ... allow no differentiation between the son of a weav... f an agriculturist and of a school-master. Economic equality was the master-key to non-violent independence. Working for economic equality meant abolishing the eternal conflict between capital and labour. It meant the levelling down of the few rich in whose hands was concentrated the bulk of the nation's wealth on the one hand, and a levelling up of the semi-starved naked millions on the other. A non-violent system of Government was ... rly an impossibility so long as the w... gulf betwe... the rich and the hungry millions persisted, Gandhiji ... imed.

Regardi... equal distribution, Gandhiji wrote as early as March 1921, that what India needed was not the concentrati... of capital in a few hands, but its distribution so as to be within easy reach of the ... lakhs of villages t... this continent 1,900 miles long and 1,500 miles broad. The real implication of equal distribution w... that each man should have the wherewithal to supply all his natural needs and no more. For example, if one man had a weak digestion and required only a quarter of a pound of flour for his bread and another needed a pound, both should be in a position to satisfy t... ...ing this ideal into being, he said that the ... ial order had got to be reconstructed.

If Indian society was to make real progress along peaceful lines, there should be a definite recognition on the part of the moneye... ... the ryot possessed the same soul that they did, and that their wealth gave them ... riority over the poor, Gandhiji used to say times ... number.

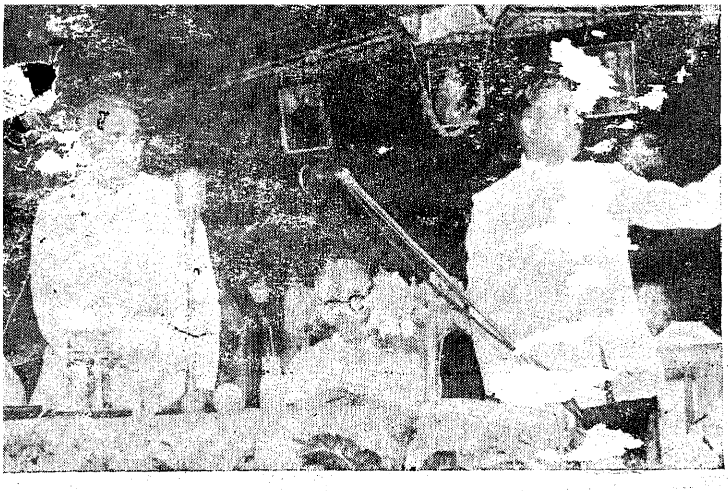
Gandhiji wrote in 1939: "I v... ...vidual freedom ... you must not forget tha... ...sentially a social being. He has ris... to his ... tus by learning to adjust his individ... ... ments of social ... the law of the beast ... the jungle. ... have ... mean ... individual freedom and social restraint. ... submission to social restraint for the sake of ...ll-being of the whole societ..., enriches both the individual and the society of which one is a member".

Again, "in a dem... ... l will is governed and limited by the social ... which is the State, which is governed by and for democracy. If every individual takes the law into his own hands there ... becomes anarchy, i.e., absence of social law ... way lie ... uction of liberty. Therefore, ... d subdue th... anger and let the State secure justice".

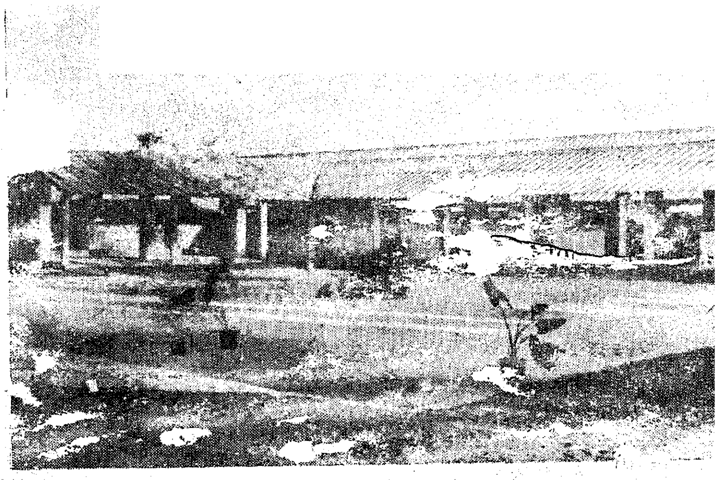
This small book is enough to show that Gandhiji was a great socialist, and his socialism was for the promotion of the welfare of o... d all. The doctrine of the greatest happiness of the greatest number enunciated by Jeremy Benthem did no... ... with hi... ...is theories of economics were ... the principles of morality.

Mr. R. K. Prabhu, who is a Gandhian scholar and who has compiled this booklet which purports to contain the relevant passages fro... ...ings of Gandhiji which speak about socialis... ... to his job. This booklet can be used ... *mecum* on Gandhian ...

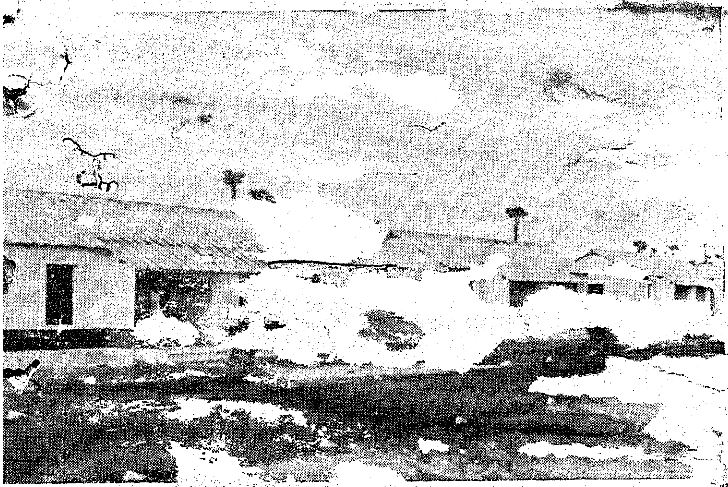
S.T.K.



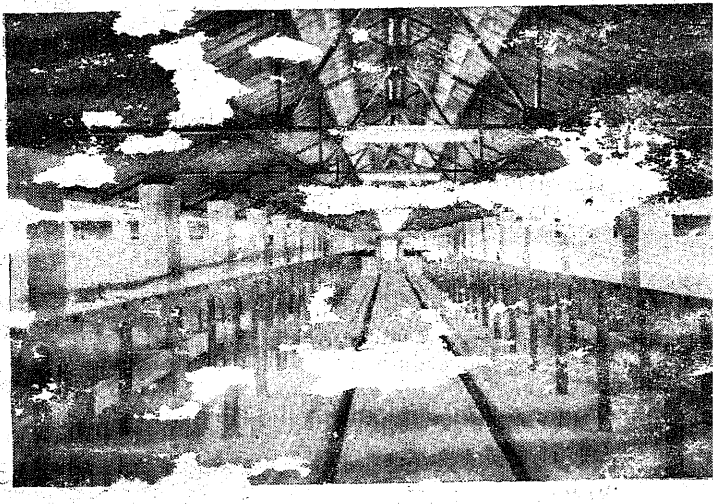
Sri S.K. Patil, Union Minister for Food, declared open the Madhavaram Milk Colony near Madras on ... October 1959



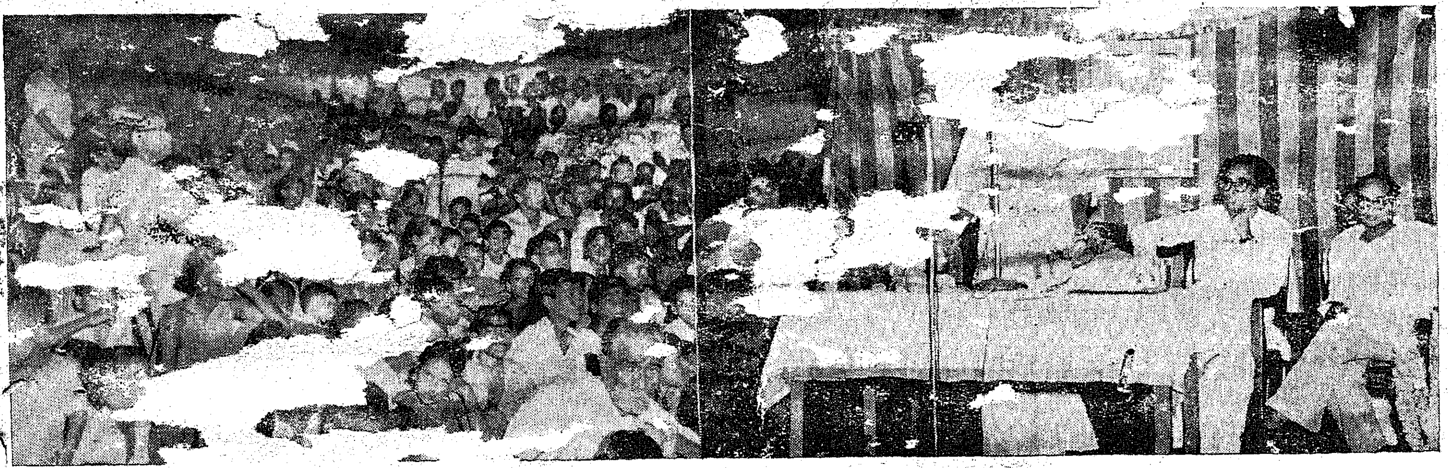
Calving and Veterinary Shed



Houses for the Milkmen



Milking Shed



Sri K. Kam... ...ister, inaugurated the Welfare Extension Sche... at Kilpadappai in the Chingleput district on 22... October 1959

... at the Choolai Fish Market. Please see fish arranged ... on the ... Slabs on the floor. The vendors also sit on ... their fish.

view of size and business turnover. It provides accommodation for 159 stalls ... on Cuddapah platforms of 2½ feet height. There is fly nuisance and ...

The ... Market.—The market building is a very old construction ... long platforms of 2½ feet height roofed with country tiles. There is provision for 37 stalls, each ... roughly 8 feet by 3 feet. Each stall can accommodate two vendors. Some stalls are provided with ... structures ... or Cuddapah tops for displaying fish.

The market is more ... wholesale market. It is found congested almost on all ... volume of fish that is brought ... number of vendors and customers who visit this market are so mu... that on many occa... full ... the vendors have to spread their fish on ... corridors not only causing hindrance ... customers but also rendering the fish section unseemly.

The fly nuisan... The general upkeep can improve.

Another stall in the Choolai Market. Please note that the slabs for exhibiting ... from the floor ...

The ... Bazaar Market.—This is an important wholesale and retail fish market. It is housed in a very old building and provides accommodation for 150 fish stalls. I... very busy on ... build... ers the stalls unatt... from ... much a new building can be ... to improve n... s.

The Purasawalkam Market.—There are 52 fish vendors. ... are on platforms 3 feet height with Mangalore ... roofing. Each vendor has a space of roughly 8 feet by 4 feet. The general condition of the fish section is not good. The serious drawback is the location of latrine very near the fish stalls. Decent customers cannot ... the fish section without holding their noses because of the latrine right by ... stalls.

The Old ... manpet Market.—This is one ... very busy spots ... North Madras. ... market is leading in retail fish busi... ... old one. Provisi... stalls each measuring roug... Stalls are located on long ... roofing ... stalls ... the standa...

The ... central ... attracts ... retail fish ...

business.

a little more of the ...

...ducts help ...
...today we are also work...
...urge for better living
...eater efforts ...

... are ... platforms. Sufficient water supply and ... arrangements are lacking.

Thus fish retailing ... that are peculiar to ... attractive nor are the fish vendors ... women clean them... servancy staff is ... hygienic condition in fish mar... the improvemen...

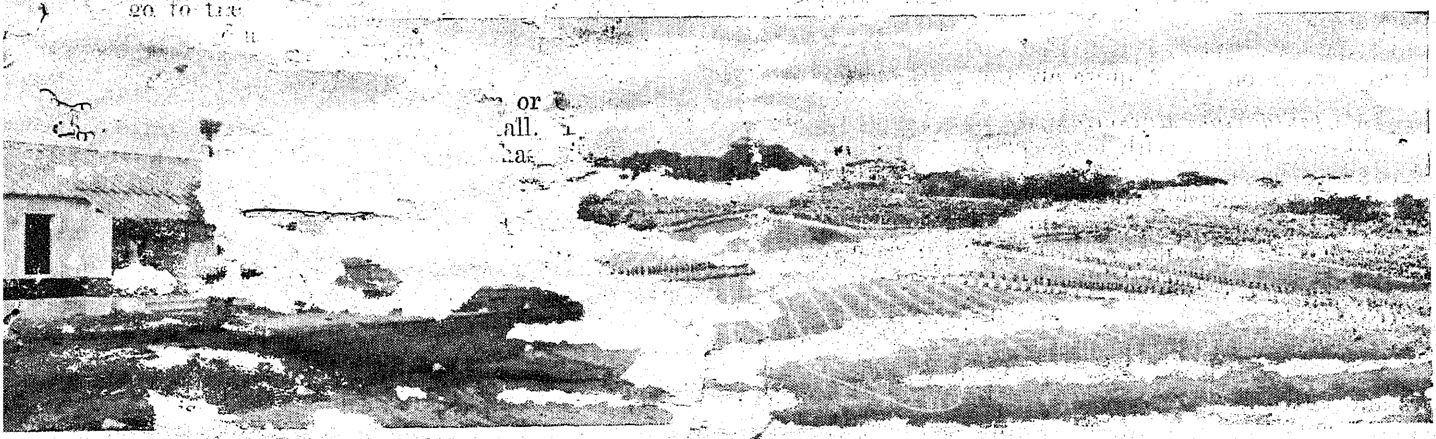
(*Continued on ...*)

Improved Paddy Seed

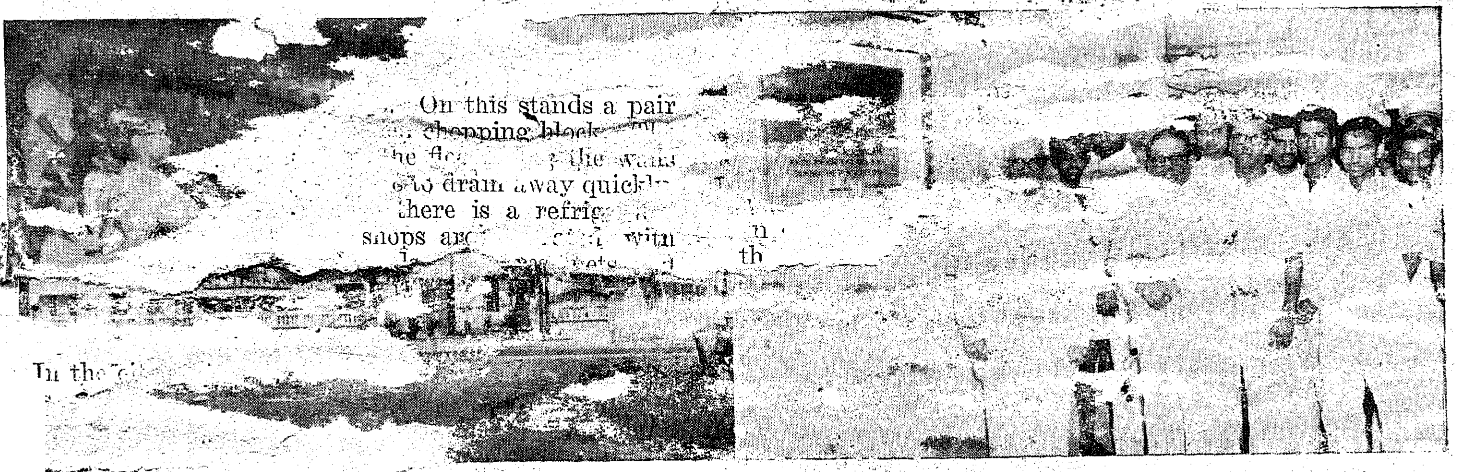
[illegible]e Madras Agricultural Department has [illegible] com[illegible] [illegible]lating to [illegible] ilot survey [illegible] the area covered [illegible] improved [illegible] strains during the year 1958-59 [illegible] sample survey was conducted betw[illegible] [illegible]er 1958 and January 1959, during which perio[illegible] the main paddy crop was reaching maturity i[illegible] majo[illegible] area of the State. Results are available in respect of [illegible] villages covering all districts of Madras State [illegible] Nilgiris. This represents more than 5 per [illegible] of the total number of villages including hamlets in Madras State.

The results of survey indicate that [illegible] seeds have covered an average of [illegible] per cent of the [illegible] the State. The largest coverage of [illegible] is noticed in North A[illegible] [illegible]ollowed by [illegible] Arcot in which the covera[illegible] [illegible] per cent. In [illegible] the coverage is 76 [illegible] and [illegible] Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Salem, [illegible] between 65 and 70 per ce[illegible] Chingleput and Tirunelveli the improved strains occupy between 60 and 65 per cent of the area [illegible] Ramanathapuram it is only 45 per cent. In the district of [illegible]yakumari improved strains have covered 4 per cent [illegible] the area since merger. Suitable strains are being [illegible]ed. During the period of the [illegible] 48 strains of [illegible]ddy were found growing [illegible] The recently evolved blast resistant strain [illegible].25 is grown [illegible] nine districts and is found in 15 to 20 per [illegible] holdings. The oldest strain evol[illegible] department, namely, GEB.24 still holds the foremost place in eight districts and covers [illegible] per cent of the holdings. Other important strains are ASD. 5 and TKM. 6. TKM. 6 is a new release and is suited for [illegible] variety of conditions. [illegible] very fine rice and will soon replace other varieties.

[illegible] may be mentioned that this is th[illegible] [illegible] survey of [illegible] been organized in India on a statewise basis and the study has provid[illegible] able data for pla[illegible] for further work in regard to the area [illegible] further intensified distribution of improved seeds is required.



Houses for the Milkmen [illegible] *4th November, 1959. Photo shows one of the* [illegible]



The new Administrative Offices building of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Department was declared o[illegible] [illegible] M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Home and Religious Endowments, on 2nd November [illegible]

ral district ... Exhibition at Salem ... inaugura... with the ... Ministers

Madras State ... Khadi Week Celebrations ... Goubert of Pondicherry opened the ... Cuddalore on the 2nd October. Distinguished ... ficials like Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Thevaperu... Kunrakudi Adigalar also partic... Week Celebrations held at ... Muth... Tanjore district) respectively.

The processions ta... in connection with the ... pictures ... in many ... Tirunelveli, Sivakasi ... Virudhunagar ... processions were taken out, caparisoned elephants ... them. On the ... Salem there was a mile-long proces... people participated. Reports of processions ... places ... that people joined these processions ...

Reports received from Government Khadi Depots, Government Khadi centres and blocks show that Khadi to the value of Rs. 3,97,125;64 was sold during the Khadi Week ... (from 2nd Oct ... October). Reports for more than 50 blocks are yet to be received and when these reports are received, the Khadi ... during the Week would ... Khadi sales during the Khadi ... Besides ... Sale ... Khadi Development ... Khadi worth Rs. 2... ...731 and ... available.

Please correct the captions ... photographs on page 24 of the ... information as follows :

(1) *Top*—Spinning ... on Spinner' ...

(2) *Below*—Khadi i... tableau proc... City.

...is ... will ... cult... environ... ment. The villager has to ... is not an outsider, but one ... in out... He must ha... and persuasiveness. ... out the local leaders and ... use of them without getting ... facti... ... must also be able ... work which meet a felt need and ...

All these are really general ... extension worker, ... are essential in a person ... have a g... ture. This is fairly easy to ... Colleges provide a thoro... their students who ... after they pass out of ... ... wing the basic principle ... tion to get the necessary ... persons in the depa... vast a field for a ... worker should be a ... which he can get reall... ... scientific knowledge is the ... extension worker m... agricultural ...

... his ... advice from ... in the field ... this is by ...

... extension work. A ... and he is not likely ... who is not at least as ... ture. The only way of ... the new entrants to the ... quire such knowledge and ... United States, a raw ... County Agent, but is allowed to take over the ... only after the expiry of ... mate post. This aspect ... by the Royal Commi... stressed that "a recruit ... which brings him into ... until his capacity for ... considerable practi... an absolutely sound ... it is to be implement... dearth of agricultur... is a baffling

... extension work ... extension ... person can ... it ... are ... sion ... can ... cher ... agri... the ... ton... ker ... at ... of ... not ... ll ... ial ... of

Tourism

A Peep into the Land of Tamils

INDIA, with its rich and variegated landscape, its myriad monuments and temples designed and executed by master-craftsmen of by-gone ages, its colourful customs and festivals and its salubrious hill stations and other attractive holiday resorts, is indeed of absorbing interest to the tourist from abroad and the holiday-maker at home.

It is a pity that we Indians do not enjoy the pleasure of visiting these places while we are in a position to set about discovering the glory that is Ind. We have not yet taken to the idea of travelling for pleasure most probably because of financial reasons. Barring these who are religious-minded, who undertake pilgrimage to holy places and shrines, most people limit their travels to the absolute minimum.

History of tourism.

It will be interesting to know something about the origin of tourism in the world. Its tradition in Europe goes back to about a hundred years but its importance as a social phenomenon was only felt in the twenties when Americans started coming to Europe in large numbers and the people in Europe turned to Eastern countries as a means of relief from the strenuous day-to-day life caused by heavy industrialization.

The need to develop tourism as a major industry for earning foreign exchange—particularly dollars—was strongly felt for the first time after the Second World War. Apart from the economic aspect it has become socially and to some extent politically important.

Sargent Committee Report.

The first important step to organize tourism in India was taken in 1945 when the Government of India appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir John Sargent to survey the potentialities of developing tourist traffic in India. The Committee presented its report in May 1946 when the country was facing an important crisis in its history. The Committee had recommended that successful steps to promote tourism was essential for substantial addition to India's revenue both by direct and indirect means. It suggested that if tourism was properly organized every aspect of business, especially cottage industries, could benefit greatly by the influx to tourists. Because of the political situation in the country the report did not receive the careful consideration it deserved.

The Beginning.

For a beginning the Government of Free India opened a small tourist office traffic branch as part of the Ministry of Transport in 1949. Immediately thereafter four Regional Tourist Offices were established at D[illegible]i, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. Then it wa[illegible] to establish overseas tourist offices. The first s[illegible] was opened in December 1952 in New York. [illegible] followed by the opening of tourist offices [illegible] Francisco and in London.

The tourists who come to India are now int[illegible] to know the real India and its people. They a[illegible] to know how this country is marching forward [illegible] achieving Independence, under the Five-Year Pl[illegible]

Tourist traffic on the increase.

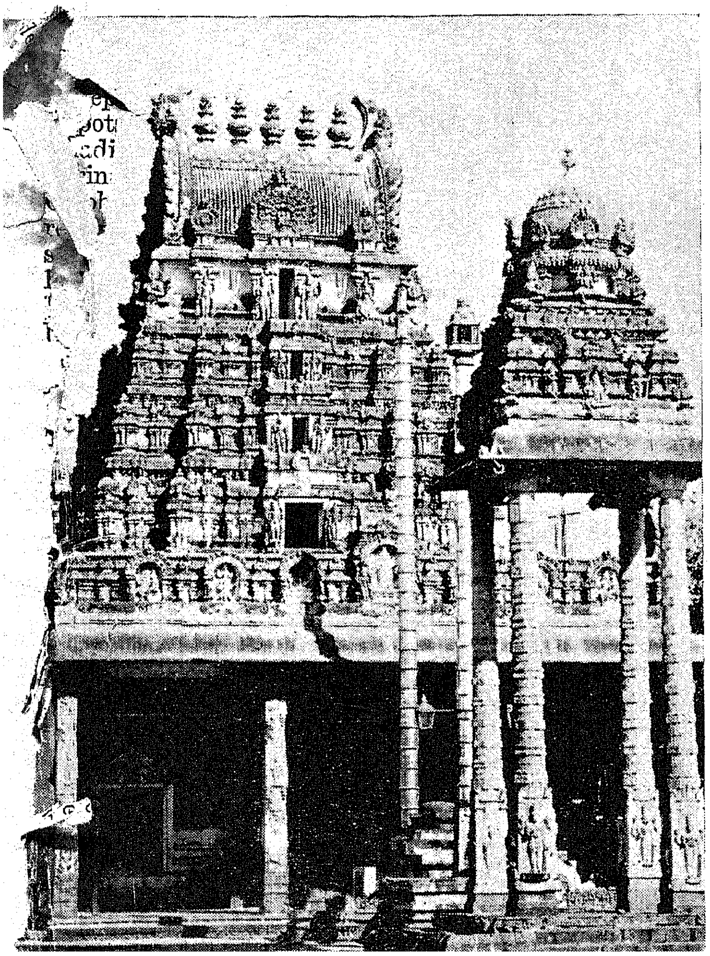
The importance of tourist traffic can be felt by [illegible] revenue it brought. Few years ago India ear[illegible] Rs. 2½ crores a year by this tourist traffic. In 1[illegible] the income had risen to Rs. 16 crores. In the next [illegible] years it is possible to increase this to Rs. 100 cro[illegible] Considering that a small country like Austria ea[illegible] annually by tourist traffic about Rs. 80 crores, [illegible] possible for a big country like India to increase t[illegible] revenue manyfold. If tourism is made attractive [illegible] the provision of amenities on the one hand and [illegible] removal of difficulties on the other, there is no reas[illegible] to doubt that tourist traffic can be increased to a con[illegible] derable extent. India is a place somewhat distant [illegible] the foreign tourists and travel expense is one of t[illegible] major factors that is to be considered by a prospectiv[illegible] tourist. It might not be difficult to introduc[illegible] air-fare in order to attract more tourists.

← *The Temple at Suchindram.*

The Five Monolithic Rathas at Mahabalipuram.

The various activities for the promotion of tourism have borne fruit and resulted in an increased number of tourists visiting India. Until recently the tourist season in India in various places lasted only for six months from October to March, but it is interesting to note that in many places the tourist season is being gradually extended to nine months. This is a hopeful

Sri Varadharaja Perumal Temple at Kancheepuram.



sign. The Ministry of Transport have published some excellent literature for tourists which compare well with other countries.

Domestic travel.

Tourist facilities will never develop to the necessary extent without the development of domestic travel. The development of good roads, easy travel, hotel accommodation, are all necessary and investments in these will certainly pay in the long run. There is need to inculcate by means of publicity and propaganda a desire among the local population to see places of interests and monuments. If we take Japan as an example, shops in small towns were reported doing a thriving business, in spite of economic depression in that country. This was due to desire of the Japanese for travel and their spirit of helping all business. A Japanese, while he travels, does not take his own food with him, but patronises eating-houses and way-side taverns. The Japanese usually spend their earnings more on travel than in other form of entertainment. They realize that there is pleasure and education in it.

Variety treat in South India.

South India, especially Tamil Nad, abounds in temples, and there is not a village in the south without a temple. If the tourists think that there is nothing but the temples to be seen in this part of India, they are thoroughly mistaken. Besides big temples with towering and majestic gopurams, there are very good hill stations, health resorts, sanctuaries and historical places of interest.

Temples.

It is not easy for a tourist to visit all the temples of Tamil Nad. But one should certainly see the temples in Tanjore, Madurai and Rameswaram. The tower of the Tanjore Brahadeswara temple is the chief attraction with a "Vimanam" carved out of a single rock of granite said to weigh 80 tons. This stone is believed to have been conveyed to the summit by means of an inclined plane. There is a very big bull (Nandhi) carved in stone in this temple. Similar images of the bull could be seen only in Basavangudi (Bangalore) and in Chamundi Hill (Mysore).

Madurai, which was the cradle of Tamil literature, is called the City of festivals. The big temple with four towering gopurams on all four sides is rich in architectural carvings. The rare representation of Nataraja, the Dancing God, and several other carved figures in bas-relief and images have been the marvel of the connoissurs of art. There is musical stone pillars in one of the outer enclosures of the temple. Similar musical stone pillars are also found in the temple at Suchindram in Kanyakumari district. These pillars, when tapped with a piece of wood or stone, produce the basic musical notes. In both Tanjore and Madurai there are palaces which are worth a visit.

The most interesting and arresting feature of Rameswaram temple is the vast perambulatory corridor. This corridor of thousand pillars is the longest in the

world. The workmanship is of Dravidian style in its perfection. The whole architectural arrangements give an impression of a well-defined unity of design and structure.

Those who have time can visit the temples at Kancheepuram, Chidambaram, Tiruchendur and Srirangam among other places.

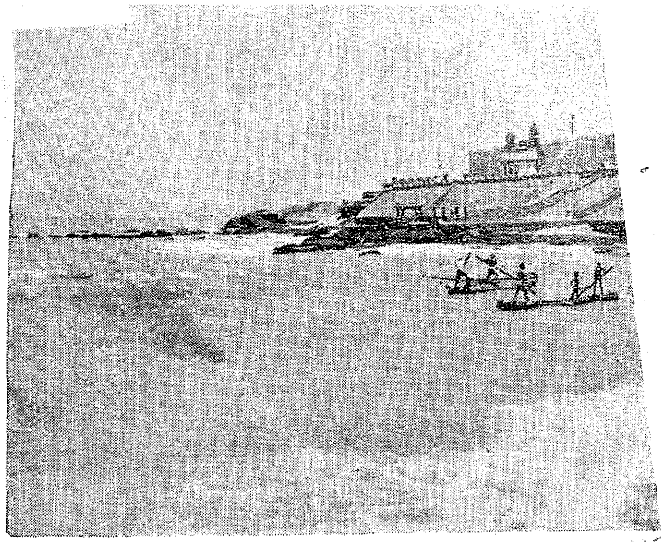
Palni is worth a visit since it is a place of worship of Lord Subramanya. The idol of the presiding deity is said to be an amalgam of nine minerals. Mention must be made that many Muslims also come here for worship.

Another place where Hindus and Muslims worship together is Nagoor near Nagapattinam. It is a Muslim pilgrim centre. Velanganni near Nagapattinam is a great pilgrim centre for Christians, attracting thousands of devotees of all creeds every year.

Places of historic interests.

Madras, the gate-way of the South, gets the first place in this category. The pride of Madras is the Marina, the largest beach, second best in the world.

Tanjore which was once the capital of the Cholas and Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas. Mahabalipuram, world famous for its monolithic sculptures,

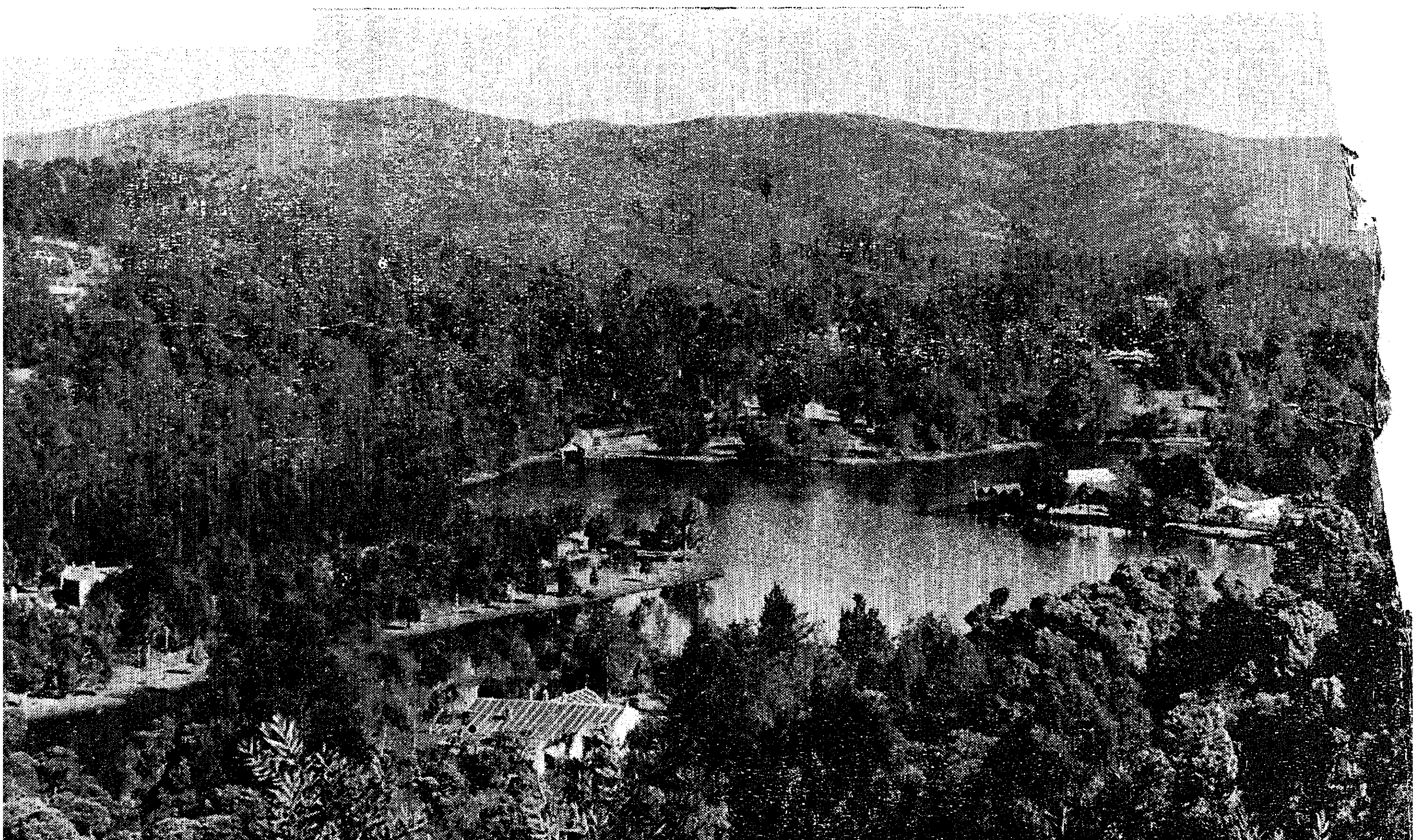


Land's End of India—Kanyakumari.

Gingee for its rock fort, Tiruchirappalli with its te[illegible] on a rock—all these are places worth visiting.

Mahabalipuram, situated along the sea-shore nea[illegible] Madras, is a treasure-house of art. There are wonderf[illegible] monolithic monuments of the ancient Pallava dyn[illegible] Kancheepuram, the Golden City, has historical [illegible]tions. The presiding deity is Sri Kamakshi[illegible] temple the Great Sankaracharya is reported to [illegible] defeated Buddhist philosophers and re-estal[illegible]

The Lake at Kodaikanal.



The Tiruchirappalli fort contains the
e temples cut into the rock on the left side

ıt Vellore is another land mark in the history
dia. It was here that the first Sepoy Mutiny
h was rightly called as a rehearsal for the
1857. Vellore was the seat of Muslim rulers
n many battles. There is a fort and inside
s a temple noted for its sculptural beauty.
that an attempt was contemplated to remove
gs of the mandapam and to ship them to
nd to construct a mandapam there.

e, the seat of Government of the King of Vijaya-
is preserved in all its ancient glory. It is
ed with the legendary hero, Raja Desingu.

tions and health resorts.

hill stations of the south are all-the-year-round
The two major hill stations are Ootacamund
odaikanal. Man and nature have collaborated to
Ootacamund the unchallenged Queen of the Hill
ıs. Many visitors to the Nilgiris choose to stay
lower heights in Coonoor and Kotagiri. Kotagiri
d a little pearl in the ear of Nilgiris.

generous splendour of the summer days is
so gorgeous as in Kodaikanal which seems to
the right of Ootacamund to the title of Queen
ill Stations.

king of smaller hill stations mention must be
f Yercaud which is but an hour's run by car from
Town.

in Tirunelveli district is the spa of the
amous waterfalls in the place are easily
bathers and are very safe. The Suruli
the Cumbum Valley in the Madurai
ow being developed as a tourist centre.

es.

nthangal is one of the two bird sanctuaries in
and offers great possibilities as a picnic spot.
year after the rainy season thousands of aquatic
come to this place to breed on the trees of the
At certain times the number of birds is so great
is not even possible to see the leaves of the trees.

lumalai game sanctuary lies in the Mudumalai
of Nilgiris Division. It has an area of 114 square
On account of the strict protection afforded to
d life in this area and prohibiting shooting totally
ld animals in the sanctuary are able to live
sted and breed in peace.

ts and dams.

know the resurgent India one should see its
ts, dams and other monuments of nation-building
achievements. Mention should be made of the Neyveli
Lignite Project. The Kunda and the Periyar Hydro-Electric Projects which are under construction and other dams which have been completed in the recent years.

It will really be a pleasure for the tourist to visit the land's end, Kanyakumari. Here the three seas meet. The sunrise and the sunset can be viewed from this spot.

Now that the Government have taken a determined hand in developing holiday travel in the country, tourism can be expected to play the same dominant role in our national life as it does in many Western countries.

(*Continued from page* 6)

The question of training further batches of typists at the headquarters of each district is under the consideration of the Committee. Private typewriting institutes are sure to equip themselves soon with typewriters with the standard key-board and persons trained on these typewriters will be available for future recruitments as typists in Government offices.

Another formidable problem in connection with the implementation of the Official Language Act is the translation of departmental Codes, Manuals and Forms. This is a laborious and arduous work and will take some years to complete. The work has been taken up, in the order of urgency, and is being pushed through as quickly as possible. For the purpose of preparing these translations and their scrutiny, the Committee has appointed a number of Translators and Scrutiny Officers who have sound knowledge of Tamil as well as English, and they are paid an honorarium based on their out-turn of work.

The Committee has arranged for the translation of a few Acts like the Panchayat Act, the translation of which is urgently required. But this work in respect of the bulk of the Acts must necessarily wait till a Standard Glossary of legal terms is available to ensure accurate translations. The Government have appointed a Special Committee with the Director of Legal Studies as the Chairman, for the preparation of this glossary. Translation of the Acts in replacement of the pedantic translations which we have had so far can also be taken up as soon as the Committee has concluded its labours.

There is no doubt that, before long, correspondence in Tamil will be efficiently carried on in all offices in the State. Noting and drafting in Tamil is, generally speaking, less difficult for the younger members of the staff than for their older colleagues. From the point of view of knowledge of literary Tamil and ability to use it for official purposes, future recruits will be generally better than even the young members of the staff in Government offices now. The successful implementation of the Official Language Act is therefore assured.